

mail should be rated and charged with letter postage by weight.

No. 16.—Letters mailed in the cars can be prepaid only by using postage stamps or stamped envelopes, and when not thus prepaid, it is the duty of Postmasters to treat all such letters as unpaid, although marked "paid"—no Route Agent being permitted to receive pre-payment in money.

No. 17. Circulars, advertisements, and business cards, not weighing over three ounces, are chargeable with one cent postage each when prepaid, and two cents each when not prepaid. The same rates apply when sent in packages, unless the packages be sealed, so as to prevent the contents from being ascertained. If sealed, they are chargeable with letter postage by weight.

No. 18. Postmasters are allowed one cent for the delivery of each free letter, except such as come to themselves, and two mills each on newspapers (to subscribers) not chargeable with postage. They are not allowed any commission on printed matter made free by the frank of a member of Congress.

No. 19. Properly franked mail matter, or mail matter addressed to a person enjoying the franking privilege, is entitled to be carried free in the mail when "forwarded" to the person elsewhere as well as in transportation simply to the office to which originally addressed.

No. 20. Postmasters receiving letters referring to business connected with the Department, but designed to promote private interest without payment of postage, must return said letters to the parties sending them under a new envelope charged with letter postage.

No. 21. The Postmaster who collects the postage on newspapers, periodicals, magazines, &c., quarterly or yearly in advance, is entitled to the commissions on the same, although he may go out of office immediately thereafter, and the paper or periodical be delivered by his successor. He should, however, leave in the office a record of all such payments.

No. 22. Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

No. 23. Bills of lading and unsealed letters relating exclusively to the whole or any part of the cargo of a vessel or steamboat, may be sent on such vessel or steamboat outside of the mail, unless they are placed in an envelope with other matter. In the latter case, the whole package is subject to letter postage.

No. 24. When newspapers or periodicals are not taken out of the Post Office by the persons to whom they are addressed, the Postmaster will, under his frank, give immediate notice to the publisher, stating the cause thereof, if known.

No. 25. Postmasters cannot deliver letters from their respective offices which may be addressed to and deliverable from other offices.

No. 26. Postage cannot be prepared on regular newspapers or periodicals for a less term than one quarter; and in all cases postage must be paid on such matter at the commencement of a quarter.

No. 27. Under no circumstances can a Postmaster return a letter not addressed to himself.

No. 28. Exchange newspapers and periodicals cannot be remailed, without being chargeable with postage.

No. 29. The same person cannot act as a mail Contractor, or Mail Carrier, and as Postmaster or Clerk in a Post Office, at the same time.

No. 30. Postmasters will apply for blanks as follows: Those in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, California, and Oregon, will apply to the *Blank Agent of New York, N. Y.* Those in the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, will apply to the *First Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.* Those in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah, will apply to the *Blank Agent of New York, N. Y.* Those in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, will apply to the *Blank Agent at Buffalo, N. Y.*

No. 31. A pamphlet is a printed but unbound publication, relating, solely, to some subject of local, ephemeral or temporary interest or importance only. Hence, with the exception of those not containing more than sixteen octavo pages each, for which, under certain conditions, the Act of August 30, 1852, has made special provision, no pamphlet, although folded and unbound, can be permitted to pass in the mail as a "pamphlet," instead of a "book," unless its scope and subject are such as to bring it fairly within the distinctive definition above given.

No. 32. By the act of March 3, 1855, requiring the prepayment either by stamps, stamped envelopes, or in money, of all letters to places within the United States, from and after April 1st, 1855, the single rate under 3,000 miles is three cents, and over 3,000 miles, in the United States, ten cents. From and after January 1st, 1856, all such letters must be prepaid either by stamps or stamped envelopes. The franking privilege is continued, and by another act extended to Ex-Vice Presidents of the United States.

On drop letters prepayment is optional.

No. 33. The act of March 3, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters placed within the United States, on the same day following any such unpaid letter or letters being put into a post office, the Postmaster thereof will post up conspicuously in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held up for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office. Letters paid should be dispatched, charged with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

No. 34. Ship letters, as they cannot be prepaid, and are not supposed to be embraced in the new act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the provisions of the fifteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855.

No. 35. Copyright books, charts, &c., required to be delivered to the Library of Congress or Smithsonian Institution, and which are entitled to pass free in the mail, should be superscribed "Copyright for Congress Library," or "Smithsonian Institution," as the case may be.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Illinois, which has arrived at New York, brings San Francisco dates to the 16th of March.

It appears from the San Francisco papers that the bank excitement has in a great measure subsided. Robinson & Co.'s Savings Bank has turned out as rotten and could be. The deposits amount to \$207,000; the assets nothing at all. It is doubtful if the depositors receive one cent on the dollar. Mr. Robinson has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and is now awaiting the action of the Grand Jury.

The Sunday bill, prohibiting barbarous and noisy amusements on the Lord's Day, has passed both branches of the Legislature and gone to the Governor for his signature.

A bill to prohibit gambling will likely

pass the Legislature; and the friends of temperance are not without hope of obtaining the passage of a prohibitory liquor law at the present session.

A bill to prohibit raffles, lotteries, and gift enterprises, has passed the House.

The Chinese are still coming. About 250 arrived on the 13th instant, in the ship Alfred, from Hong-Kong.

There is but little or no news of importance to the general reader.

PEACE RESTORED AT CINCINNATI—RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

The disgraceful riots at Cincinnati seem to have been brought to a close. The papers from that city, as late as Saturday, announce a perfect restoration of peace and order. The Commercial states that not only had certificates of election been granted to all the democratic candidates, but that Mr. Farren has been sworn in as Mayor, and will enter upon his duties to-day. His majority is 1,333, and to show that their could have been no great amount of illegal voting as charged, the Commercial states that the vote last October, (when the majority for the Know-nothing candidate for Supreme Judge was 6,425,) was only 96 less than it is now; in other words, the Democratic vote has increased 3,467, and the Order decreased 3,331, making a clear Democratic gain of 6,798.

In the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, where the ballots for Mayor were destroyed by the mob, the vote for Magistrate is the criterion by which the result is arrived at. The Know-nothings, it is said, have a majority of the Councils, and will contest the election of the Mayor and other officers. The Gazette, Know-nothing, expresses the opinion that the Democratic candidates were entitled to their certificates of election, and adds that under the circumstances, they are glad they have obtained them.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.
The News by the Baltic—Looks like Peace Vienna and Sebastopol—Diplomacy and Artillery—Which Wins?—Interesting Details—Wall Street Hopeful and Buoyant, &c., &c.

New York, April 6, 1855.

Baltic in. One week later from Europe. Nothing decisive or important from Sebastopol. Peace Conference, at Vienna, between the ambassadors of England, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, have unanimously agreed that the Turkish principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia on the Danube and the Pruth, heretofore under the protectorate of Russia, shall be under the protection of the Five Powers.

The other three points are—1st. That Russia's claim to the sovereignty over the communists of the Greek Church in Turkey; eleven millions of them, or three-fourths of the whole population of Turkey in Europe, shall be abandoned. This is the point which led to the war. 2. That the mouths of the Danube, heretofore held by Russia, shall be free, under the protection of the Five Powers. 3. That the power of Russia in the Black Sea should also be subject to the discretion of the Five Powers, under certain limitations. This point involves the cream of the present controversy, to wit: the reduction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea to a size which will render it incapable of any serious mischief for the future to the European balance of power. Suppose, for example, that peace is made without insisting upon the reduction of Sebastopol; and that Russia is permitted to build a navy for the Euxine without limit, what follows? Russia may get up a squadron of a hundred vessels of war, provoke a sudden rupture with Turkey, and, presto, descend upon Constantinople and occupy it. Then let all Europe get her out if they can. France and England may send a fleet of five hundred ships to the Golden Horn; but all that the Russian squadron will then have to do, will be to run across and into the harbor of Sebastopol, only to come out again when the enemy are exhausted. In the meantime, the Czar would provide an army to take care of Sebastopol. Such are the future contingencies to be provided for in the settlement of that one of the four points which relates to the Black Sea.

We are not informed that Turkey is admitted to these Vienna peace conferences. "The sick man" of Nicholas, is too sick, perhaps, for that. His friends and administrators will take care of him, no doubt, and they will yet have a precious squabble over the distribution of his effects. For fifty years England, France, and Russia, have been watching and crying to each other, "hands off!" and now that they are all in for it, we shall see how they will come out. Shouldn't wonder if Austria, after all, by the dexterous management of Russia, were to get the lion's share of the plunder. England will probably be saddled with another instalment to her national debt as her share of the net results of the war.

All that we can make of the reports from Sebastopol is, that the Russians are not only holding their ground, but are actually advancing their works in front towards the Allies, in spite of all the efforts of the Zouaves to repulse them. Lord Raglan reports that all the roads to the north of the town are literally covered with trains of wagons bringing in munitions and supplies to the besieged. In fact, the Allies appear to be as much besieged by the Russians as the Russians are by them, and the ultimate result appears to be about equal between the taking of Sebastopol and the driving of the Allies into the Black Sea.

From the condition of the English money and cotton markets, and from the reported conciliatory disposition of the new Czar, there would be a prospect of peace very soon, were there no siege of Sebastopol. But the siege and the Vienna peace conferences conflict with each other, and there can be no peace short of a fight. Moreover, if the Allies do not quickly come to the business of storming, they will find the summer in the Crimea worse than the winter. Very likely, if within a fortnight, from the last accounts, Sebastopol is not reduced, the French and English will have to fight for their lives. Omar Pacha seems to be completely blocked up in Eupatoria; still he is useful in requiring a large Russian force detached from Sebastopol to watch him. Otherwise the Russians seem to have it pretty much their own way.

Wall street is buoyant to-day, buoyant and elastic. Wall street believes there will be peace, Sebastopol or no Sebastopol—that the Emperor Alexander is a peace man, and will agree to almost any terms to save Sebastopol. Wall street thinks that the Russian nobles, threat-

ened with the loss of their serfs for the use of the army, have had their influence at St. Petersburg, which is telling at Vienna. Wall street jumps at the condition of consuls, cotton, &c., at Paris, London, and Liverpool, as a sure sign. The bulls of Wall street are consequently in the ascendant to-day, and the bears are in the back ground.

Wall street has something plausible to rest on in these conclusions. It is said that the Emperor Napoleon will not go to Sebastopol yet awhile; but will await the issue of the peace conferences at Vienna, and that he expects peace, because the Allies will not make the reduction of Sebastopol a *sine qua non*. The Allies are evidently sick of their customer; but the difficulty is in getting rid of the Tartar they have caught at Sebastopol. Are they really begging off? *Nous verrons.*

The weather is at last beautiful. Give us peace in Europe, and we shall have a summer of unexampled prosperity.

UNCLE SAM.

Communicated.

Few things are more difficult of execution, than catering for the public appetite, in the way of news; upon this diet, especially the dish political, the public are great gourmands, and exceeding fastidious. The great difficulty is, that all parties, upon all subjects, seem disposed to run into ultraisms. A man in some parts of our highly favored country, if he should happen to express an opinion favorable to some system of general emancipation of the slaves, by the people of the States in some constitutional mode, he would be drummed out of the country, as a "miserable Abolitionist," plotting treason against the State, and especially against the rights of our slaveholding fellow-citizens. While similar sentiments in other locations would send him to Congress and enroll his name among the true philanthropists of his age.

Again, among some politicians, if you should doubt the propriety of going to war with Spain and the seizure of Cuba for and in consideration of the "Black Warrior outrage," or the late arrest of Mr. Thompson, the consul, (at Segua la Grande,) you are set down as an "Old fogy," and opposed to the "growth and expansion" of the glorious country in which we live, the "birthplace of Washington," where the Eagle of American liberty, &c., &c., is ever ready to pounce down and seize for his own use, any thing he may happen to fancy.

Again: if you should say "that secret associations, having for their object the proscription of any portion of our fellow-citizens, was antagonistic to American freedom and at war with the first principles of our Constitution," ten to one, but some would denounce you, as "opposed to Americans," and willing to give up the country to foreigners and to foreign control.

Now, we take it that all these ultraisms are wrong, and that the general intelligence of the country will put them down; that the "second sober thoughts" of the great body of the people will vindicate the principle, "that majorities are more to be trusted than minorities," and that the people are capable of self-government. This may take time, it may require some effort, but we have an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, and feel satisfied to await the result.

Now, we happen to know that demagogues have lived in every age of the world, and that they have succeeded most wonderfully in our own happy country; and yet, who is not proud of being "an American citizen?" Who does not know that, in three-quarters of a century, we have increased in all the elements of natural greatness, and abundance of any nation now in existence? Who does not feel that America is destined to be the most powerful, the most free, and the best governed nation that ever existed? It is puerile to "despair of the Republic," because a few whining office-seekers, preach their cant to a few deluded followers. Our word for it, in the end all will be well. Americans will be free. JUNIUS.

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Office on 14th street opposite Willard's Hotel. Sep 29-11

BROWN & WINTER.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Commencement of the Medical College of Virginia.

The annual commencement at this College took place on Saturday night last. Dr. Wellford conferred the degree of M. D. on the following young gentlemen, and presented them with their diplomas:

Wm. P. Hill of Richmond.
Richard T. Pulliam of Chesterfield.
Jos. R. Jordan of Stafford, N. C.
Wm. Walter Douglas of New Kent.
Wm. T. Estes of Granville, N. C.
Ro. M. Pulliam of Richmond.
Pichegrue T. Quarles of Carolina.
Dr. John C. Gordon of Albemarle.
John A. Jeter of Bedford.
Theodorick A. Ridout of Mecklenburg.
Francis W. Parker of Southampton.
Chas. K. Anderson of Nelson.
A. S. Mason of Stafford.
C. H. Perrow of Nelson.
Jas. H. Vowels of Culpeper.
Warren L. Baylor of Carolina.
Horace Smoot of Madison.
Garland M. Anderson of Louisa.
Jas. Fariss of Culpeper.

John A. Gregory of Chesterfield.
Jas. C. Watson of University of Va.
Alexander Fitzpatrick of Nelson.
Alexander Reynolds of Floyd.
Dr. John C. Mayo of Westmoreland.
Wm. R. L. Gibbon of Dinwiddie.

Address to the Graduating Class.—Dr. David H. Tucker, the Dean of the Faculty, addressed the young doctors in a valedictory. He alluded to the death of Dr. Carter P. Johnston, who had held the position of Professor of Anatomy in that Institution, and gave a biographical sketch of him, closing his truthful eulogy with the following sentences:

"As a lecturer and writer," says a friend, "he (Dr. Johnston) was plain, solid and sensible as a physician; free from wild theory, and disciplined to hazardous experiment. His judgment and accurate knowledge of his profession made him greatly esteemed, whilst the man was always the same, always frank, candid and reliable, despising all party tricks to gain a fictitious and ephemeral reputation, and marching straight forward to the high goal before him, depending alone on his own merits and his own noble character for success."

But Dr. Johnston was bound to his friends by other ties than those of an intellectual nature. His temper was the finest I ever knew. His gentleness of manners, his unaffected modesty, his perfectly respectful deportment to all, his warm and devoted feelings, his upright and conscientious principles, his punctuality and exactness in his dealings, his liberal hospitalities, his stainless honor, his unshrinking firmness, won for him universal respect and esteem; and yet with all his exactness, he had a heart of warm benevolence, and a hand open as day to melting charity. Upon the whole, his character presented the most remarkable union of the gentler and softer virtues, and at the head of those devoted conscientiousness, sustained and fortified by steadfastness and constancy.

It has been said of some old Roman, that it would have been as easy to turn the sun from his course as him from the path of duty and honor. So it was with our friend.

Now, we take it that all these ultraisms are wrong, and that the general intelligence of the country will put them down; that the "second sober thoughts" of the great body of the people will vindicate the principle, "that majorities are more to be trusted than minorities," and that the people are capable of self-government. This may take time, it may require some effort, but we have an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the people, and feel satisfied to await the result.

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BROWN & WINTER.

Local and Personal.

Business of the Pension Office.

We learn that six thousand two hundred applications for bounty land, under the act of March 3, 1855, were received at that office yesterday; also, three hundred and twenty-four letters of inquiry.

Never before, since the organization of the office, have so many applications been received there in one day.

It may be of interest to learn that immediately on the reception of packages and letters, they are opened, and the contents noted, when they are referred to the proper clerks. Each bounty land claim is enveloped, separately, briefed, numbered, and acknowledged. After this they are handed to the registering clerks, who enter in a register the name of the applicant, the number of the application, the service, the name of the claimant or his agent, the number of warrant heretofore received, if any, and the date of reference to the Auditor's or Adjutant General's office. When returned from these offices, the claims are charged to the examiners, who investigate them, and, if satisfactory, admit the same.

When the plates shall be completed, the claims will be handed to the certificate clerks, who will issue the warrants and enclose them to the parties interested.

It is, we learn, the intention of the officers to issue five hundred warrants daily, when the plates shall have been completed.

The Commissioner of Pensions (Mr. Waldo) is an able and efficient officer, and thoroughly devoted to the important business, while his chief clerk, S. Cole, esq., who has the direct superintendence of the clerical force—about one hundred gentlemen—has proved himself to be all that could be required of him in the arduous but responsible duties of his station. The Government is fortunate in possessing such public officers.

A Mistake!—We always applied an efficient public officer, and, when any extraordinary case of prompt performance of duty, connected with the requirement of the law, comes to our knowledge, we take pleasure in giving it publicity. Sometimes, however, a tip-staff may overstep the bounds, operated upon by a commendable desire to fulfill his duty; and this was the case yesterday morning. The bells sounded a false alarm of fire, and, of course, the "machines" were hauled out. It should be here stated that a corporation law forbids minors from running with them. Seeing a youthful looking person pulling at the ropes, officer Martin, suspecting him to be in his minority, promptly arrested him, and conducted him before Justice Morrell. On investigation the case, it was proved that not only has this prisoner arrived at manhood, but is the head of a family! It is almost needless to say that, in this representation of facts, he was set at liberty. Smirning under the indignity which he had suffered, he proceeded to obtain a warrant against the officer for a false alarm.

The Late Forgery.—In stating, the other day, that Col. Lewis L. Taylor, who committed forgery, by making an unwarranted use of the name of the Hon. Jefferson Davis for the purpose, was a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, we made a mistake, having at the time been misinformed. He was a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. We, therefore, with pleasure, insert the following communication, dated the sixth instant, addressed to the editors of the Sentinel:

"GENTLEMEN: To prevent mistakes, and apprehensions, as the name is a very common one, I never saw a clerk in the Third Auditor's Office, or connected with it in any way, but was a clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury. There are three persons of the name attached to the Third Auditor's Office, to wit: S. H. Taylor, W. H. S. Taylor, Jr. and the undersigned. As an act of justice, I will be thankful if you will give this insertion.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. S. TAYLOR."

Unpaid Letters.—We notice, by articles in our exchange papers, that the recent law of Congress, requiring the pre-payment of the postage on all letters passing through the mails, is not yet properly understood by the people at large. Hundreds of thousands of letters, not prepaid, remain for the present, in the several post offices, and will ultimately be sent to the dead-letter office in this city. In Washington, too, a number has been deposited, without a compliance with the absolute requirement of advance postage.

The writers will not know the cause of the expected replies not coming, while those to whom they write will wait anxiously, but in vain, for their letters.

Ignorance of the law, it is said, excuses no man, but the ignorance in these postal cases will not only prove inconvenient but annoying.

Milk.—Although the milk supplied to our citizens is generally good, yet we hear of complaints, whether well or ill-founded we cannot say, relative to the thinness and weakness of the article. If the milk is too rich and strong, in the opinion of the dealers, they should know that the purchasers can, as well as themselves, dilute it with water!

We are not as badly treated, however, as the people of the city of New York are, according to the papers; for, not long since, four retailers of Orange county milk were arrested on the affidavit of a person who saw them drive their carts up to a pump and fill their cans, at the same time putting in a white powder.

We presume that there are but very few milk dealers in this vicinity who resort to the diluting process.

Balls.—Since last autumn, there have been twenty or more public balls in this city. Two took place last night, and several more are in prospect. There have been mechanics' balls, firemen's balls, military balls, charity balls, club balls, bachelor's balls, and balls of other descriptions. Dancing is quite popular. The young and the middle-aged principally share in these diversions, while here and there a few "grey heads" are seen bobbing up and down to the sounds of music. They are not yet willing to forego the pleasures of the dance.